abstract

Introduction-Polycythemia is a laboratory finding in which there is an increased number of red blood cells, along with an accompanying increase in the concentration of hemoglobin in peripheral blood. . Considering the high frequency of jak۲ mutation in patients with polycythemia vera, this study was conducted to distinguish primary polycythemia from secondary by jak۲ mutation.

Materials and Methods: This study was a descriptive epidemiologic. In this study, patients admitted to the hematology clinic with complaints of polycythemia, by definition, WHO, hemoglobin greater than g / dL ۱٦ for ladies hemoglobin greater than g / dL۵ / ۱٦ for men, were enrolled. . Patients were given appropriate history and then patients were physically examined. For all patients, chest x-ray and echocardiography and ultrasound was performed in terms of splenomegaly. . For patients, Jak۲ Mutation RT-PCR Quntitative was performed. For mutated patients, BMA & B was performed. Finally, the data were analyzed using SPSS ۱۷,۰ software.

Results: Of the ۹۰ patients, (۸۲,۲٪) ۷٤ were men and (۱۷,۸٪) were ۱٦ women. Of these, ۱۱ patients (۱۲,۲٪) had Jak۲ mutation and ۷۹ (۸۷,۷٪) patients lacked it. . Female sex with P.V = ۰/۰۰۰ and splenomegaly with P.V = ۰/۰۳۷ and itching with P.V = ۰/۰۳۸ had a significant relationship. There was a significant relationship between WBC and PLT with jak۲ mutation. Mean hemoglobin was lower in patients with jak۲ mutation. In fact, ۱۰۰٪ of patients with Jak۲ mutations had polycythemia vera.

Conclusion: The mutation level of Jak۲ in patients with polycythemia vera in this study was comparable to previous studies. This test may result in early identification of myeloproliferative disorders (MPD) (one of which is a polycythemic manifestation).

Keywords: Jak۲ mutation, polycythemia, polycythemia vera, myeloproliferative neoplasms.